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HSCA VOLUME XIII - ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Staff Report

Notes

Page 155, graf 4

Committee reviewed MURKIN-Headquarters; MURKIN-Memphis; 16 FBI districts including Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and Los Angeles; Justice Department files; Department file on Ray's extradition; and the 1977 Justice Department Task Force Report.

Page 157, graf 12

Long nor McDonough initiated leads from Headquarters without clearing them with McGowan except on rare occasions.

Page 157, graf 13

Martindale, head of Civil Rights Act of 1964 Unit within the Civil Rights Section, "worked closely with McDonough and McGowan in coordinating the MURKIN investigation." He met on a daily basis with McGowan and Rosen.

Page 157, graf 14

Leads to field generally originated from McGowan, Rosen and DeLoach.

Page 158, graf 18

DeLoach had direct supervisory responsibility for the bureau's investigative and public relations activities, also responsible for liason with the Attorney General, Ramsey Clark.

Page 160, graf 27

A 24-hour deadline was imposed on all field offices to check out leads, and a tickler system was implemented by headquarters case agent Richard E. Long to monitor compliance during the field investigation.

Page 206, footnote 65

Placing the range of fidge counts searched at "9-15" and the number of potential suspects identified as 1740.

Page 206, footnote 66

"While some outside commentaries have expressed concern over the amount of time necessary to identify Ray through his prints, the committee's investigation has revealed no problems in the Bureau's procedures."

Page 166, graf 53

"Despite these impressive nationwide efforts, however, it is clear that the FBI felt the prospect for breaking the fugitive investigation lay with Ray's family."

Page 166, graf 54

Re: Microphone and technical surveillance of John Ray. 5/13/68 request for surveillance sent to Office of the Attorney General. Request was not approved and was withdrawn on 6/11/68 immediately following Ray's apprehension in London.

Page 208, footnote 115

"Transportation of Federal Prisoners is normally the responsibility of the United States Marshall Service. The use of FBI agents to transport Ray resulted in bad feelings within the USMS, and a feeling that the FBI had infringed on another agency's jurisdiction."

Page 169, graf 66

Not until December 2, 1971 that the conspiracy complaint in Birmingham was ultimately dismissed.

Page 170, graf 70

"While the FBI MURKIN file remains open today, to accept incoming leads on the case, nothing has occurred to change the official conclusion reached during the first months of the investigation: Ray killed King and acted alone."

Page 171, graf 77

"Despite Mr. Clark's efforts, however, it is clear that the written information received by the Attorney General and, in many ways more importantly, by the rest of the Justice Department, was often both superficial and untimely."

Page 171, graf 78

"In addition, major field offices produced monthly reports summarizing the previous thirty days of investigation which were in turn transmitted to Memphis, the office of origin, as well as Washington. Finally, a prosecutive summary report was prepared by SA Hester, case agent in the Memphis field office, shortly after Ray's arrest."

Page 172, graf 79

"Information transmitted to the Department of Justice always arrived from, or at least with the approval of, FBI headquarters in Washington. Moreover, it was transmitted, almost without exception, in sanitized and digested form...."

Page 173, graf 84

"AG Clark's request that Pollak immediately receive all communications concerning the case was, on Hoover's personal instructions, ignored."

Page 209-210, footnote 165a

"It should be noted that at least one serial in the FBI files suggests Attorney General Clark's willingness to leave the decision on the filing location to the FBI. Mr. Clark is reported to have told Macon Weaver, U.S. Attorney in Birmingham, that he did authorize prosecution of Galt but was unaware where process would be filed since this was a decision for the FBI. This is, of course, inconsistent with the authorization procedure described by Assistant Director Rosen during a committee interview."

Page 177, graf 99

"...and cooperative authors were assisted in preparing articles expected to comment favorably on various aspects of the King investigation."

Page 182, graf 121

"Files were maintained on the writings and editorial positions of correspondents and newspapers, and letters of appreciation under Hoover's signature were sent to acknowledge specific favorable articles."

Page 182, graf 122

"One article scheduled for the August 1968 edition of Reader's Digest, which described the FBI's successful fugitive investigation in highly flattering terms, was submitted to the Bureau's Crime Records Division for 'review and any changes (the FBI) desired made' prior to publication. The manuscript was reviewed in its entirety, and small changes, including the insertion of two additional references to the participation of Director Hoover and Associate Director Tolson were made."

Page 212, footnote 210

"The Crime Records Division of the FBI in addition to responsibilities in the areas of crime statistics, Congressional liaison, and citizen correspondence, handled all press and media relations for the FBI."

Page 195, graf 180

"Two days earlier (April 24, 1968), headquarters had completed a review of the Main Bureau file on Martin Luther King (ironically created during the security investigation of the civil rights leader), and had identified and documented approximately 50 prior threats on Dr. King's life."